

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

SALE HONORS DISCUSSED BY LORDS

It is because South Africa alone of the self-governing dominions has not requested His Majesty to refrain from granting titles to its citizens unless the request is made by the Dominion Government, that the recent debate on the alleged sale of honors took place in the Imperial Parliament. Through design or inadvertence South Africa did not follow the example of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and, therefore, it was quite within the prerogative of Lloyd George to recommend that Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson, of Wynberg, South Africa, should be created a peer.

Sir Joseph is not known outside of South Africa, but there he is very well known, indeed, and it would appear not so favorably known. Gen. Smuts was questioned when the announcement was made, and said that he had not recommended Sir Joseph for the honor. The question was brought up in the House of Lords by Lord Harris, who asked the following question:

"Whether the grounds on which Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson, of Wynberg, was recommended to His Majesty for a peerage were national and imperial services in connection with his chairmanship of the Robinson South African Banking Co., Ltd.; whether that company was liquidated in 1905; and if so, what were the services rendered to the nation and the Empire by that company, and by Sir Joseph Robinson up to and since that date?"

Robinson's Recommendations.

The Robinson company may have been liquidated, but Sir Joseph remains a very wealthy old gentleman. He was born in South Africa more than eighty-two years ago. He became a prospector and acquired 20,000 acres of land at Vaal River, where diamonds were discovered, and later where the Langlaagte Gold mine was found. He became a millionaire, and whether for this achievement or because he had really contributed to the development of the industries of the country was recommended for a baronetcy in 1907, when General Botha was Prime Minister. The request was not then granted, although, as the Lord Chancellor said in the course of the recent debate, the Imperial Government had the right to pay the most serious attention to the advice given by General Botha. The following year the request was renewed in stronger language and was then granted. In justifying the baronetcy, the Lord Chancellor said that Sir Joseph Robinson had fifty years of meritorious service behind him, and so far as we know there was no protest made when he became a baronet.

An Honor Declined.

But times have changed, and though Sir Joseph continued to remain a conspicuous figure in South Africa, less and less he seemed to be in the public eye. He founded and became the chairman of the Robinson South African Banking Company, which liquidated in circumstances that afford Sir Joseph little ground for pride. Lord Harris went so far as to say that he had been a fraudulent trustee, a charge which Sir Joseph strongly denied, saying that if the statement had been made in a newspaper he would have taken action against it for libel. The discussion of the proposed honor in the House of Lords and in South Africa presently led Sir Joseph to write the following letter to Lloyd George:

"My dear Prime Minister: I have read with surprise the discussion which took place yesterday in the House of Lords upon the proposed offer of a peerage to myself. I have not, as you know, in any way sought the suggested honor. It is now some sixty years since I commenced as a

pioneer the task of building up the industries of South Africa. I am now an old man, to whom honors and dignities are no longer of much concern.

"I should be sorry if any honor conferred upon me were the occasion for such ill-feeling as was manifested in the House of Lords yesterday, and while deeply appreciating the honor which has been suggested, I would wish, if I may, without discourtesy to yourself and without impropriety, to beg His Most Gracious Majesty's permission to decline the proposal."

The Price of Titles.

This letter, as Lord Lansdowne observed, extricated the Government from an embarrassing position. A man cannot be made a peer against his will, and in any event, Lloyd George is too wise a politician to create a peer who would not be welcomed by his fellow-peers, and who was without public influence. So the Robinson peerage was dropped, but the discussion became general. Of course, nobody resents the creation of new peers more strongly than the already created peers, whether they are peers by long inheritance or peers by the grace of a modern Prime Minister. The Duke of Northumberland reported that he had personally investigated two cases in which honors were offered and told the House that in ordinary cases a knighthood could be bought for from ten thousand pounds to twelve thousand pounds, and a baronetcy for £35,000 or £40,000.

Lloyd George's Defence.

In the House of Commons Lloyd George, while accepting a suggestion that the practice of bestowing honors should be investigated, if the proposal were made retroactively, said that it was a rule that the Prime Minister, who had to assume the responsibility of making the recommendations to His Majesty, should never know the names of the contributors to the party funds. This flimsy pretext, of course, could deceive none of his hearers. All the Premier would need to know was whether a certain nominee was acceptable to that party official whose business it was to look after the party war chest. If he was recommended by that person, to whom the only recommendation would be a hefty contribution to the funds, he need hesitate no longer, but make the appointment in the certainty that a fair price was being paid for it. It is admitted by difficult to say precisely where the line is to be drawn between services to the state and Empire and services to the party that happens to be conducting state and Imperial affairs. A most important service might be rendered by means of a blank cheque and a fountain pen, and these are the services, apparently, that have been the most frequent of late years, with the exception of war services.

CORRESPONDENCE

Seemingly discussion of matters of public interest is invited under the above heading. As an earnest of good faith, and to insure publication, all communications to the editor must be signed by the contributor (nom de plume signature for publication if so consented to by the editor of The Times is not responsible for opinions expressed or statements made under above heading; neither does he necessarily endorse or condemn such opinions or statements.

Statement From S. G. Gillespie

The following statement has been received from S. G. Gillespie, with the request that it be published in The Macleod Times:

On June 29th, 1922, Mr. McNichol asked me to go on as special Police to clean up the town, as he said the council had come to the conclusion that the town was in a very bad state, and something had to be done. I consented to do so, and went to Mayor Fawcett, and was sworn in.

Mr. McNichol advised me to make no arrests on the streets until I tried to get the ones who were selling the drink. So I went around and sized up the situation, and found Macleod with more drunk men on Main Street than I have ever witnessed in all the time I have lived here. This was Saturday night, July 1st. So I took the matter up with the Chief that something would have to be done, on July 8th the Chief asked me to go with him and raid the Battery better known as the American Hotel, and going there the Chief kind of looked around, but did not find anything. When we were coming down the stairway I found a bottle of whiskey which we took and labeled and sealed and put our initials on as usual proceedings. But this case was not tried, the next time I saw the bottle it was in the jail on Sunday, July 16th as I had only got a key to the jail on July 15th the seal was broken and the whiskey almost gone, I had tried to get a warrant from the Chief to raid a house during that week at night but he said he could not come down to get one and he said he was not allowed to keep forms in the jail. I went to McNichol and asked permission to get a warrant when I required one, he told me to get the forms so I could have one made out anytime which I did.

Mr. McNichol told me if they got noisy at the Club Restaurant to go in and speak to McKenzie, this did not quiet things down, this did not work right to me, as I meant to do what was just to all so when I watched things and saw men were getting

CAPITAL GOSSIP AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

Wheat Board Abandoned

Being unable to make the necessary arrangements for the formation of the wheat board this fall, Premiers Greenfield of Alberta and Dunning of Saskatchewan, have agreed to abandon the effort to form a board this year. Prominent men in the west, including J. W. Stewart, Mr. Riddell, H. W. Wood, C. Rice-Jones, and John McFarland of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., decline to accept posts on the proposed new board. The matter of the board is to be taken up again for next year.

School Fairs

A total of 129 school fairs is being held in various sections of the province in comparison with 89 held last year. There has been about a thirty per cent. increase also in the entries for these fairs, showing the great interest that the school children in the rural districts are taking in the fairs. In the Claresholm district alone it is reported that there will be about 35,000 entries of exhibits, and in another district 20,000 entries are anticipated. In the Edmonton district the school fairs open at Waterhole on August 24 and 25, and continue in consecutive order at the following points until September 29: Waterhole, Westlock, Sturgeon, Clover Bar, Spruce Grove, Ft. Saskatchewan, Waskatchewan, Radway Center, Leduc, Morinville, Woodgrove, Stony Plain, Smoky Lake, Bruderheim, Mundare, High Prairie. In the Vermilion district the fairs open on August 28 at Round Hill, and will follow at the following points, Myrnan, Frog Lake, Beauvallon, Islay, Paradise Valley, Virda, Ashmont, Bellis, Boian, Chauvin, Edgerton, Wainwright, Viking, Ryley, Kitchico, Vegreville, Vermilion, Mannville, Innisfree, Minburn, Bonnyville, St. Paul, St. Vincent and Angle Lake.

In the Youngstown district, the fairs will open September 5th and will be held at the following order: Bowley, Scollard, Farrell Lake, Coronation, Bulwark, Fleet, Castor, Acadia Valley,

Oyen, Consort, Monitor, Chinook, Cereal, Sibbald and Youngstown.

In the Olds district, the fairs will be held in the following order: New Norway, Sundre, Sylvan Lake, Dog Pound, Cochrane, Olds, Airdrie, Rocky Mountain House, Keoma, Carbon, Three Hills, Didsbury, Innisfail, Ponoka, Clive, Lacombe, Asker, Millet, Red Deer, Stettler, Donalds, Erskine, Milberton, Delburne and Elnora.

In the Gleichen district the fairs are at Suffield, Sept. 8; then at Gleichen, Sept. 20; Bassano, 22nd; Strathmore, Brooks and Milo.

In the Claresholm district, they open at Macleod on September 6th, and will be held as follows: Cowley, Granum, Claresholm, High River, Pincher Creek, Staveland, Okotoks, Foothills, Cayley, Barons, Champion, Vulcan, Blaciac, Parkland, Carmangay.

In the Raymond district, the fairs open at New Dayton, September 12th, and will be held as follows: New Dayton, Foremost, Orion, Manyberries, Lucky Strike, Milk River, Del Bonita, Magrath, Cardston, Raymond, Barnwell, Bow Island and Irvine.

In the Sedgewick district, the fairs open at Sedgewick on September 5th, and will be held as follows: Killam, Strome, Alliance, Battle Bend, Provost, Czar, Hardisty, Louheed, Amisk, Bawlf and Camrose.

Municipal Hospitals Handle Many Patients

During the first six months of 1922, the municipal hospitals of the province handled 759 more patients than during the first six months of last year, with an increase of 9,353 hospital days over the same period of last year. This is an indication of the manner in which the people of the rural districts are utilizing the services offered by the municipal hospitals. These figures of course, include those from the newly established hospitals of Viking and Provost. The returns include those from only 11 hospitals, whereas now there are 13 municipal hospitals in the province, and one or

two more districts are in process of organization.

Alberta Butter Wins Again

Returns just received by C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner of the province indicate that Alberta butter exhibited at five of the large fairs in the west, captured 60 per cent. of the first prizes offered, and also four out of five of the championships. The exhibits were shown at Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina and came into competition with butter exhibits from most of the other provinces of Canada.

New Industry for Alberta

Announcement has been made by the officials of the Imperial Oil Co., of their plan to commence within the next few weeks construction of an oil refinery at Calgary to cost \$2,500,000.

Census Returns

Final returns on the Canadian census taken last year have been published from Ottawa, and show that Alberta led all other provinces in increase in population since the census of 1911, the increase being 57 per cent. The total population of Canada is given as 8,788,483. This is an increase of 21.95 per cent. since 1911. The rural population in Canada is given at 4,439,505, and the urban population at 4,348,978. In Alberta the census shows that the rural population is 62 per cent. of the whole.

The tour of Alberta and the west planned by the American editors for the coming week, has been cancelled owing to railway strike conditions in the States.

A party of colonizers from Scotland has been visiting Alberta with a view to locating land for immigrants from the old country who plan to come her shortly.

VATICAN PLACES BAN ON ANATOLE FRANCE.

Anatole France two weeks ago was placed by Pope Pius XI, in the Index Expurgatorius, which is the most splendid of all forms of proscription. In that direction there is only one other advancement, namely, admission to the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, the ultimate in ecclesiastical censorship. In the first event, as in France's case, an expurgated edition submitted to Rome might find papal sanction. It is prohibited "donec corrigatur"—until it be corrected. In the second event the prohibition is complete and final. No obedient Catholic would read the works, expurgated or unexpurgated, of a writer listed in the Index Librorum Prohibitorum. The effect, though, of being consigned to either of these classes is not wholly derogatory. The implication of never to be found in such august notice could not but be particularly gratifying to a writer. To have drawn the attention of the Mother Church itself to have been singled out, even unfavorably, for attention, may well be regarded as an achievement, writes Nunnally Johnson, in the Brooklyn Eagle. To have forced a retaliatory measure, implies an astounding influence capable of impressing the oldest and most popular of Christian denominations. There's distinction in that. The Church, whether it wishes to or not, honors whom it touches. Few writers, in fact, can lay claim to have been kicked out of better places than the Vatican.

Boccaccio the First

Few can claim even to have been kicked out of the Vatican. The Index dates back to the sixteenth century. Boccaccio was the charter member. For 40 years after the Index

was issued he was the sole member. Four hundred years of watching and recruiting have served to fill only one slender volume. But what it lacks in quantity it makes up in quality. In this corral where the black sheep of the world of letters are herded, Anatole France will find distinguished company. Ninety-nine out of every hundred will be nonentities, obscure anti-Catholic, who probably swooned with gratification on being informed of their proscription, men like the American, George Zurcher, whose "Monks and Their Decline" got him a place there several years ago. But the hundredth will be a giant, greater in stature even than France. John Milton is there, nominated for something he wrote in a foreword or introduction to "Paradise Lost." Dante is there for having published a long-forgotten philosophical pamphlet. Zola, cited for having made an audacious attack on the especially revered miracle of Lourdes, is in the Index. Swift is there. Dumas pere and Dumas fils are company that France will find there, and every kit, pack and bundle of their writings. The first of all household's delights, "Pamela," brought its author, Richardson, into the fold.

Defoe, Swift, Voltaire

A Spanish Index recruited Daniel Defoe for having written "Robinson Crusoe." Swift's Tale of a Tub got him on the French Index in the days when each country had its own. Of course, Montaigne is there. And Voltaire. Hume's opinions of the Catholic Church in his "History of England" earned him a place. Then there's Montesquieu, Sainte-Beuve, Copernicus, Galileo, Machiavelli, and so on. "Contes Drolatiques" and "Physiologie" was, so that there might be no doubt about it, added four times. As for George Sand, she was listed twelve times. "Les Miserables" and "Notre Dame" obtained a place for Victor Hugo. The most notable of the living writers whom Anatole France will find as companions are D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck and Bergson. There is only a suggestion of "the dangerous dogma" for which Anatole France was proscribed in "The Opinions of Anatole France," by Paul Gsell, the English translation of which, by Ernest Boyd is published by Knopf. The suggestion, amounting to a certainty, lies in the exposition of France, the man, not in France's dogma. It may be said that here is a man who may be totally unmoved by Papal denunciation, who could not be affected by any matter so completely objective as this. His day—if he ever had one—for choler, for enthusiasm, for indignation, for hate, for extravagant feeling of any sort, is past. He has been described as "tired." Gsell's book seems to bear this out. Certainly he appears so in it.

Not an Evangelist.

There is nothing in his utterances as recorded here to indicate that he has ever shouted his doctrines in the vanguard or taken any action to spread his gospel. On the contrary, disciples have come to him, sought him out for his views. The sheer simplicity, the depth, the perfect impressiveness of his ideas have recruited his following and established his position. If they have proved a menace to Catholic thought, to any religious thought, it has not been through any effort on his part, but through the very persuasive logic. Gsell's book is a Boswellian record of the visits of some of these satellites to France's home in the Villa Said. It bears out the theory that France is not the faintest bit interested in enforcing his opinions. Discussing the Academy, the secret of genius, poetry, Esperanto, languages in general, Sarah Bernhardt and the drama, Rodin and the technical ethics of sculpture, war, the Russians, conversational topics coming up at random, he speaks of them calmly, with only the faintest traces of emotion, sincerely. They are arresting views on significant subjects, and they form an expressive picture of France's tenets.

EGYPT GOING DOWN HILL

The squabble between the new King of Egypt, Faud, and his Ministry, over their respective powers, emphasizes the difficulties into which Egypt now is plunging. Faud wants to rule, not merely to reign. He has true Oriental ideas respecting the duties off a monarch, but the Nationalist leaders who agitated for independence also have ideas respecting their portion of the spoils. The quarreling and misgovernment that are bound to ensue from attempts to build a Western political system on an Oriental sub-structure will be well exemplified in Egypt in the next few years.

Recently Lord Allenby, who is Britain's resident at Cairo, to watch the transfer of authority to the Egyptian people that the British Government might be compelled to interfere unless order were restored. Murders of British officers, outrages on British citizens, and general disorders go unchecked and unpunished. The Nationalist Ministry is either unable or unwilling to take steps to give protection to foreigners. It is playing for the support of the extreme anti-British element, with a belief that the British Government will not undertake the great responsibility of assuming a campaign of re-conquest without being compelled to do so. As Britain seems well out of the Egyptian mess, for the time, London would much

AG. SOCIETY DIRECTORS IN SESSION

A meeting of the Directors of the Macleod Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon with the president, Mr. C. Hammersley, in the chair. There were present: Mr. Damon, Hon. Vice-President; Mr. Horner, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Canning, 2nd Vice-President; and Directors Alcock, Gillespie, Hobbs, La France, Mackintosh, Weaver and Welsh.

The secretary presented a provisional report of the income and expenditure to date. The report showed a balance of about \$300.00 on the right side, which was considered very gratifying under the conditions of the present season. The balance is more than satisfactory when the report showed that the gate receipts for the first year were a long way down from last year's first day. However, the second day receipts along with the extra amount received from Midway and Privileges brought the total for the two days considerably over last year's receipts. The sharp cutting down of the prize lists by the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton affected considerably the amount of prizes paid this year, which helped to a certain degree to make the balance a little larger, as there were no duplication of prizes in any of the classes. It was decided that the balance be applied to the reduction of the old note, if any balance remained after the School Fair.

Special votes of thanks were passed to all the judges, the ladies who assisted the judges in the Ladies' Work and Domestic Departments, the ladies who looked after the Rest Tent, and to the Letbridge Experimental Farm for the excellent exhibit they had of Farm Products in their tent. The President, Mr. Hammersley, expressed his thanks to the Directors for their assistance in the various departments under their charge, which helped considerably to make the Fair such a splendid success. The matter of a Seed Fair this Fall was fully discussed and a resolution was passed to hold a Fair about the 1st of December.

prefer to give the Nationalists their own flag, as long as the terms of the Treaty of Independence are obeyed. But no British Government tolerates continued assassination of British subjects in another country, without pulling it up quickly, and Egypt is no exception. The present generation of Egyptians has lost familiarity with the dire social and economic conditions in the land off the Pharaohs thirty or forty years ago. The fellahs have been well-ordered. A new public order has arisen. All this has been the fruit of British control, which encouraged enterprise and assured peace. The turbulence that has recommenced augurs an ill time for the Egyptians until they recover their sense of balance.

CHANGING DENOMINATIONS.

At a famous Pan-Presbyterian Council held at Edinburgh, a large number of the delegates went to the Scott country. A chain bridge across the Tweed at Dryburgh bore the legend that not more than twelve pedestrians could be on the bridge at one time. But the delegates, disregarding or not seeing the notice, crowded on to the bridge in a solid body. The keeper of the bridge, Tom Fox by name, rushed forward and with emphatic gesticulation ordered them back.

"Can ye no' read?" exclaimed Tom Fox, pointing to the notice.

"We are Pan-Presbyterians," explained a delegate, "and we were so interested that we did not see the notice."

"You may be Pan-Presbyterians or Pot-Methodists," rejoined the now angry bridge-keeper; "but if any mair o' ye come on this brig ye will be Baptists in a minute."

A Los Angeles woman killed herself after writing a poem. Other poets please copy.

News Heading—"Will Stand Pat on Coal Strike." Perhaps that might help.

Recently Lord Allenby, who is Britain's resident at Cairo, to watch the transfer of authority to the Egyptian people that the British Government might be compelled to interfere unless order were restored. Murders of British officers, outrages on British citizens, and general disorders go unchecked and unpunished. The Nationalist Ministry is either unable or unwilling to take steps to give protection to foreigners. It is playing for the support of the extreme anti-British element, with a belief that the British Government will not undertake the great responsibility of assuming a campaign of re-conquest without being compelled to do so. As Britain seems well out of the Egyptian mess, for the time, London would much

ADVERTISERS PLEASE NOTE:

Changes of copy for local advertisements must be in The Times office not later than 4 p.m. on Tuesday of the week in which such are to appear—this is essential in the publishing of the paper on time and as all advertising copy is called for by a representative of this office it should not be a hardship for advertisers to co-operate with The Times in its effort to publish early on Thursday each week.

COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Mr. J. W. Budd, of the Mount Royal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be showing at our store a very fine and up-to-date line of Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats, Suits and Dresses on Friday and Saturday, September 1st and 2nd. You are cordially invited to inspect the display of these garments in our upstairs department.

25-2t REACH & CO., Macleod

UNVEILING CEREMONIES

The Unveiling Ceremonies in connection with the Macleod War Memorial will take place Monday, September 4th. Full particulars of program will appear in next week's issue of The Times.

The G. W. V. A. will give a grand ball on Labor Day—September 4th—this will be a worth while event—keep date open.

Mrs. Kerr Seymour's classes for Piano, Theory, and Singing will commence August 28th. P. O. Box 17; Phone 34. 24-3t

THE MACLEOD TIMES ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED LIST OF MACLEOD MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WHO ARE REGULAR WEEKLY ADVERTISERS IN THE MACLEOD TIMES.

W. G. ANDREWS, Hardware and Tinmithing	THE GOOD COMPANY, (MACLEOD) Ltd., Grocers	McLAREN LUMBER CO., J. B. Sutherland, Mgr.
R. T. BARKER, General Merchant	JOSEPH HICKS, Barrister	K. C. PERRY, Suits to Measure, Cleaning and Dyeing
A. W. BAWDEN, Bakery and Confectionery	K. A. Y. REALTY CO., Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.	PALACE CAFE, Tam Yick, Mgr.
R. F. BARNES, Barrister	S. J. KIRK, Physician	R. W. RUSSELL, Jeweler, Optician
S. BAKER, Cooney Corner Cafe	A. T. LEATHER, Real Estate, Loans	REACH & CO., General Merchants
P. BURNS, LTD., Butchers	F. S. LAMBERT, Builder and Contractor	GEO. H. SCOUALL, Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.
F. CUTLER, Empress Theatre	J. A. LEMIRE, Shoe Repairing	C. W. STEVENS, Builder and Contractor
D. R. CARSE, Plumbing, Gasfitting and Tinmithing	MCDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE, Barristers	STAND OFF FLOURING MILLS, (Hutterite Brethren)
J. T. DONEY, Jeweler and Optician	R. D. McNAY, Druggist	TOWN OF MACLEOD, Public Utilities
DILATUSH & McPHERSON, Farm Implements	GEORGE MARLOW, Auto Livery	MISS A. M. WILSON, Milliner
W. A. DAY, Whitehall Grocery	G. S. MILLS, Dentist	T. W. WHITEFOOT, Photographer
JOHN L. FAWCETT, Barrister	J. D. MATHESON, Barrister	W. WHITFOOT, News Stand, Confectionery and Ice Cream
A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist	F. MORRIS, Macleod Supply Grocery	BILLY WILKINSON, Auto Livery
R. J. E. GARDINER, Insurance and Commission, Agent	W. K. MACKIE, Shoe Repairer	H. H. YOUNG, Farm Implements, [Drying, Auto Livery]
GREAT WEST SADDLERY, Harness, Trunks, Valises	MACLEOD MOTOR SALES, Garage [F. A. Adams, Mgr.]	
	MACLEOD MEAT MARKET, Fred Benson, Mgr.	

THE EMPRESS THEATRE CURRENT ATTRACTIONS

SPRITELY COMEDY "ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE" INTRODUCES MAY COLLINS AS GOLDWYN LEADING LADY

Story by Thompson Buchanan. Directed by E. Mason Hopper. Is Satire on the Conventional "Movie" Vamp.

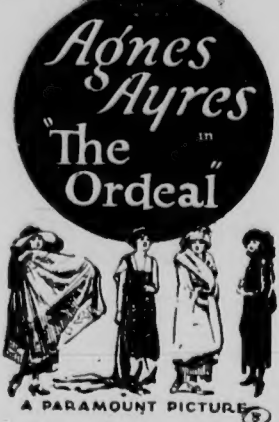
A new Goldwyn leading lady, the seventeen year old May Collins, makes her bow in Goldwyn pictures in "All's Fair in Love," a delightful satire, which will be shown at the Empress Theatre, for two days, beginning Wednesday next. This is Miss Collins' second picture, though she has had a notable career on the speaking stage. Her most recent success was in the stage play, "The Outrageous Mrs. Palmer."

The story of "All's Fair in Love" presents an impetuous young girl, who announces to her father that she will marry the charming man whose head she hit with a golf ball that morning. In her own way, the girl manages to marry the innocent young man. But he has a past! And this complicates the matter. The poor young bride is convinced that a professional vampire actually has her husband's affections, and decides consequently to play the same role herself. How she does it, how pitifully she fails, and the uselessness of her attempt are delightfully told in this Thompson Buchanan picture.

The photoplay was directed by E. Mason Hopper, who made the first "Edgar" comedies from the pen of Booth Tarkington.

Richard Dix, who has risen rapidly in the esteem of picture goers, plays the leading male role. His performance proves that he is as capable in comedy as in dramatic parts. Raymond Hatton, the man with a hundred screen faces, adds another clever characterization to his many impersonations. Besides these, the all-star cast includes such well-known players as Marcia Manon, as the typical "movie" vampire, Stuart Holmes a well-loved villain, and Andrew Robson.

Raymond Hatton's appearance in any picture means that everyone else in it is going to do his or her very best acting—to keep up with Hatton.



Agnes Ayres in "The Ordeal"

AGNES AYRES, STAR, WARNED BY MOTHER TO AVOID VILLAIN

Clarence Burton, Genial Chap, Shocked Her by Portrayal in "The Ordeal"

It was long ago said that mothers often are strange beings!

They just won't understand, that the fellow who is mean to their daughter might, under certain circumstances, be a really decent sort of a chap.

It is related that the mother of Agnes Ayres came on the set of "The Ordeal," coming to the Empress Theatre Monday for two days, just as the Paramount star and Clarence Burton, as her worthless husband, were going through a rough scene. Burton wasn't treating the girl at all right. But that's his business on the screen, and in real life he's a mild and peaceable citizen.

After the scene was finished, Mrs. Ayres wouldn't have a thing to do with Burton. She left him flat, although ordinarily she's a sweet, elderly person who is nice and kind to everyone.

That night she took Agnes to one side.

"I don't think you ought to see much of that Mr. Burton," solemnly advised Mrs. Ayres. "I think he's the most terrible brutal man I've ever seen!"

And no amount of arguing has served to change the fond maternal judgment that Mr. Burton, in real life, must be just as "awful" as Mr. Burton, the actor who makes his money by "playing 'em mean."

"The Ordeal" is W. Somerset Maugham's first original story for the screen. Paul Powell directed from the scenario by Beulah Marie Dix. Conrad Nagel is the leading man.

ENGLISH GIRL IN RAWLINSON FILM

Lillian Rich a young British leading woman who has gained quite a following for her work in American photoplays, plays the leading role opposite Herbert Rawlinson in the latter's first Universal star production "The Millionaire."

are," coming to the Empress Theatre Friday Saturday. The story is by Hulbert Footner and the direction by Jack Conway. Rawlinson, one of the most popular leading men of the cinema, is offered in the initial stellar performance.

The film is a Universal production of Hulbert Footner's "The Millionaire," directed by Jack Conway. Mr. Rawlinson's portrayal of the role was backed by enthusiasm, for he believed it to offer him greater opportunities than anything he has yet done.

PROLIFIC AUTHOR

Beulah Marie Dix Writes Three Million Words in 25 Years!

Three million, eight hundred and twenty thousand words (3,820,000) in 25 years!

Such is the prolific record of Beulah Marie Dix, successful novelist, playwright and scenario writer who prepared the script of "The Ordeal," Agnes Ayres Paramount picture which comes to the Empress Theatre next Monday and Tuesday.

Those who wonder at the cause of such a flow of words need wonder no longer for here is the literary output of Beulah Marie Dix, 9 stage plays, 16 novels and 26 photoplays, five of which were originals.

It's quite a while since Miss Dix graduated from Radcliffe College and first unlimbered her fountain pen commercially—but it will be granted that as a mine of saleable, playable and screenable words she has been somewhat of a bonanza.

Miss Dix is happily married and has one child, 11 years old. Like Mary Roberts Rinehart, the literary success of Miss Dix has had no detrimental effect on the happiness of her domestic life.

Some of the plays, photoplays and books for which Miss Dix is well-known include "The Road to Yesterday," "The Breed of the Treshams," "Hands Off," "Friends in the End," "Maid Millicent," "The Fair Maid of Graystones," and others.

THE NEW RAWLINSON FEATURE PRESENTS LIFE IN ALL PHASES

All sides of life are shown in "The Millionaire," the Universal feature which brings Herbert Rawlinson to the Empress Theatre on Friday and Saturday. Rawlinson's role is that of a young man who suddenly inherits wealth from a man who had once loved his mother and who was assassinated by a gang of cutthroats.

The young heir is led by these circumstances to suspect that a so-called "protective" body is nothing but a collection agency for a band of black-binders. He determines to bring them to time and avenge his benefactor's death. He is supported in his determination to do this by the fact that it is sweetheart who declined to marry him when she heard of his inheritance—on the grounds that wealth might change his outlook on life, his nature and his attitude towards her—has consented to change her decision when he is successful in his undertaking.

The mystery chase leads through cellars, ball rooms, apartments, hidden doors, holes that open and close in the twinkling of an eye, and secret passages and halls that were built by the old man for his own safety—in which purpose they failed. For another character of the story, Bobo Harmsworth, a role interpreted by Bert Roach, it leads to a woman who is a highly accomplished crook and a lovable woman at the same time. Jack Conway directed the picture.

LIGHTNING'S QUEER LIKES AND DISLIKES.

The public has many illusions about lightning, its incidence and effects. The way lightning acts is in reality much different from what the average person imagines. For instance, there are superstitions against keeping in the hand anything of steel, even a pen knife. You are told to keep away from windows or doors through which there is a draft. The iron in the wire of a screen door is believed to attract lightning. The vicinity of the cook stove is forbidden, because it, being iron, would have a tendency to draw lightning. All these are idle fancies, generally speaking. There are a few chances of being hit, but very few, and these chances consist in being in close contact with an isolated building or tree that offers the closest electrical connection with the lightning.

Few Bolts Hit Earth.

It is said that of all the vivid lightning flashes in summer storms, only one per cent. strike the earth. The others are confined to the sky—to making contact with other clouds. The chance of being hit by a falling brick or being bitten by a mad dog are greater than being hit by lightning. In the United States, about 500 persons a year are struck by lightning, or about one in every two hundred thousand. The ratio of suicides, accidental deaths, railway fatalities, drownings, deaths from heat, and other sources of mortality, is much larger—from four to twenty times as much. When lightning does strike the earth, it takes the shortest path. Pen knives, screen doors or drafts do not have any effect on the course of the bolt. There is, of course, only one really safe place, and that is a cellar or dugout deep in the bowels of Mother Earth. Being a ready conductor, the earth immediately scatters lightning or any other electrical current, and no one in it would suffer any electrical shock.



MAY COLLINS and ANDREW ROBSON in "ALL'S FAIR in LOVE" A GOLDWYN Picture

EMPRESS WED. & THURS. NEXT

however, one part of a house is about as safe as another. There is no particular use in lying between the folds of a feather bed, hiding in a closet or slinking into a dark corner. The only safe place is in the cellar. Small, isolated pieces of iron are not attractors of lightning. Some golfers might throw away their steel sticks, but when they do that they show ignorance of the way lightning acts. What the current in a bolt wants is an easy, short path to the earth, and it will not deviate to touch an insulated or isolated piece of iron metal that does not offer a good contact with the ground.

EMPRESS PROGRAMME

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
HERBERT RAWLINSON

in
"THE MILLIONAIRE"
A whirlwind of dollars and a cyclone of mystery.

GEORGE WALSH and
LOUISE LORRAINE

in
"WITH STANLEY IN AFRICA"
and Comedy:
"TAKING THINGS EASY"

MONDAY & TUESDAY
AGNES AYRES

in
"THE ORDEAL"
Story by
W. Somerset Maugham
Also
Century Two Reel Comedy
"THE RUBBERNECK"

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
The New Goldwyn Star
MAY COLLINS

in
"ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE"

A rollicking comedy of a pair of newly-weds, who are only nearly-weds.

She vamped her own husband — and Oh my dear, what happened!

Comedy:
"HUBBY BEHAVE"

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In the stirring mystery-romance of a man who fell heir to a million dollars and a big scrap and liked 'em both.



THE MILLIONAIRE

Directed by Jack Conway
Story by Hulbert Footner.
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

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BRINGING UP FATHER

By G. McManus



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8-18

Read this column of Advertisements weekly for special announcements in center of each advt.

R. W. Russell
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ARE YOU PREPARED?

Our stock of Ammunition consists of the following well known makes: Imperial Canuck, Regal, and Sovereign in 10, 12, 16 and 20 Gauge. We have also added the Super X Long Range and Field Shells in 12 Gauge only for this season. Try a box of these high quality shells.

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We give more real Hardware value for a dollar than a dollar will buy elsewhere.

24th St., Macleod. Phone 158

BOY OF CATACOMBS ALARMS PARIS AGAIN

The French people are being feverishly agitated by a rumor that the Boy of the Catacombs is galloping again. When he gallops through the vast subterranean passages under Paris—the old stone quarries that extend for miles—war is said to be coming. The boy and his wagon galloped in January of 1914, and in August came the rush of the Germans. He galloped, according to story and tradition, when Napoleon rose and fell, he galloped for Louis Philippe, for Louis Napoleon, and the war of 1870. And in 1914! Not only did Paris hear about the Boy and his wagon then, but an actual photograph is said to have been taken of him and it, standing still in one of the far recesses of the Catacombs. A Paris boy, Gideon, sent down to plant mushrooms, was the first to discover the roaming of the ghost, and, frightened to death, rushed up the stairway to the street to report.

An Upsetting Discovery.

One morning as he planted spores for Monsieur Roupe, a mushroom dealer, he heard a rumbling noise. "Mon Dieu, what can it be?" asked the lad. He knew it was not the subway, which was too far away to be heard. The noise was coming nearer and nearer, growing with terrific intensity. It was like a heavy train coming in the dark passageways, jarring, bumping, scraping and echoing the clang of steps. As he ran for the stairway to the street, and stumbled on it, the noise passed with a tremendous roar; there was a dark shape, and a pandemonium of nameless noises. Gideon staggered upstairs to Monsieur Roupe's store, and stuttered out his tale, as much as fright would let him. Monsieur Roupe was familiar with the tradition of the Boy, and soothed his worker. "Let us find out about this," he declared. He and a brave party formed an exploring group. They descended into the Catacombs from his cellar and began to hunt.

Found in the "Dome."

There are no street lights, no marked ways, no well-spaced paths in the Catacombs. A man could become lost in five minutes, and wander until he dropped from exhaustion to die of hunger and thirst. So the party took balls of twine with them, and left a string out to indicate their way, as they commenced exploration. Past crumbling pillars, they went until they came to the "Dome," the fabled meeting place of the French revolutionists. There was the wagon, and the "Boy" at its head, holding the tongue. Afraid to look, and afraid to turn away, the party mustered courage to take a flashlight photograph. That was later reproduced all over France. That wagon and the Boy were the makers of the vast array of subterranean noises, they were sure, and the old tradition of the Catacombs was confirmed. That was in January, 1914, it is said, and before the year was out Prussian hordes were marching against Alsace-Lorraine, Nancy, Longwy, Verdun and the Argonne.

Royal Bones in Box.

What is this strong tradition? When the famous revolution took place, mobs of the common people sacked the royal vaults at St. Denis. They packed together, with a fine contempt, the bones of France's kings. "What shall we do with them?" someone asked. The answer was found in the suggestion that they be put down in the Catacombs. That was where the early revolutionists met to plot out their agitation and schemes against the royal house. So the bones of France's royalty were dumped into an old packing case and carted to the "dome," the meeting place of the conspirators. There someone set it on a quarry roller, and modelled out of cement the figure of a working boy, typical of the masses of Paris. He made the figure grasp the tongue of the quarry wagon and left it there to be forgotten. The Boy and the wagon have made merry in the Catacombs since then, and have heralded every great war, or disaster, by rolling about with unearthly noises. Monsieur Roupe and his party caught the wagon and Boy in their recognized position, but who, liking a ghost story, will refuse to believe that on an emergency, they do not do their traditional duty of warning Paris. The old kings, whose bones are in the wagon, must care for their beloved France, no matter what or who may be the rulers thereof.

Superstitions Are Many.

Already through France the story is spreading again. The villages in the Pyrenees have heard it. Is there more war ahead for France? The overseas visitor who wants to penetrate the Catacombs finds it difficult to get any French guide who will go more than a few steps into the dark passages. For about 200 francs, the visitor may get a peep at the foot of the staircases that in spots give entrance, but Paris is well content to remain above ground in this particular section. The French are noted for their logic, but they also have quite a superstitious vein in their bodies, and when they have had so many world stirring events buzzing around their ears, they are justified in watching for "signs."

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. John Zoeteman and family wish to express their appreciation of the kindness and helpfulness of friends in their recent bereavement in the death of their dear little son and brother, Samuel Martin, and thanks for many floral tributes.

There seems to be some question as to whether the "Rapids Prince" really ruled the waves.

Keep Your Shoes Neat
2 IN 1
WHITE
Shoe Dressing
CAKE OR LIQUID

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA LEGEND.

New Light on Solomon and David in the Bible of the Abyssinians.

After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore of Abyssinia, and the sack of Magdala, in 1868, the British Army brought back to England a great collection of Ethiopic manuscripts, which was placed in the British Museum. Among these were two copies of the "Kebra Nagast," or "Glory of the Kings," an ancient work much venerated in Abyssinia as containing the final proof of the Hebraic origin of their stock, and the descent of their ruling dynasty from King Solomon, and hence their kinship with Jesus Christ, the Son of God. In 1872, King John IV. wrote to Lord Granville. "There is a book called 'Kebra Nagast,' which contains the Law of the whole of Ethiopia, and the names of the chiefs, churches, and provinces are in this book. I pray you will find out who has got this book, and send it to me, for in my country my people will not obey my orders without it."

The trustees of the British Museum, therefore, decided to send back one of the two copies, a fine manuscript, writ-

ten at the end of the seventeenth century. The present translation was made, with the help of the remaining MS., from an ancient copy dating from about 1320, and presented to Louis Philippe of France, about 1850. It is probable that the Ethiopic text is a translation from the Arabic, and that the latter in its turn was a translation from a Coptic version, perhaps belonging to the Patriarchal Library at Alexandria, which again may have been an amplification of the original compilation, dating from, say, the sixth century.

The "Kebra Nagast" begins with the story of Adam, Noah, and so forth, and then goes on to tell how the Queen of Ethiopia journeyed to Jerusalem to sit at the feet of the wise Solomon, how they fell in love with one another, and how the Queen made Solomon promise on his oath not to take her by force. Solomon, however, made her promise in return that she would take nothing of his without his permission, and then, one night, after plying her with highly seasoned dishes, which caused her to become extremely thirsty, he removed all the vessels of drinking water within her reach. The Queen at length was constrained to creep to his bedside and steal the water, whereupon Solomon declared that she had broken her oath, and that he was therefore relieved from that made to her by him.

The Queen was thus obliged to give herself to him and after their romantic union she departed to her own country, where a son was born to her whom she called Bayna-Lekhem, or Menyelek. When he was some 12 years of age the Queen sent him to Jerusalem, where he was at once recognized by his father, and later the boy was crowned King of Ethiopia under the name of David the Second.

The ancient book then goes on to tell how this David stole the Tabernacle of Zion from the Temple of Jerusalem, and carried it back to his native land, and how Solomon, discovering the theft, lamented, but resigned himself

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MONEY ORDER

to the will of God. The remaining chapters deal with the prophecies in the Old Testament regarding the coming of the Messiah, and so forth, the whole scheme of the book being to show that the earthly Zion was removed by the will of God from Jerusalem to Abyssinia, where reigned the true kings of the seed of David.

"Through the 'Kebra Nagast' we know," says this venerable work, "that of a sturdy the King of Ethiopia is King of Zion and the first born of the seed of Shem, and that the habitation of God is in Zion.... and God loveth exceedingly the people of Ethiopia.... for there is the habitation of God, the Tabernacle of His Law, and the Tabernacle of His Covenant.... God hath made for the Kings of Ethiopia more glory and grace and majesty than for all the other kings of the earth."

The translation of the book has not presented any very great difficulties, and the present volume is noteworthy more on account of Dr. Budge's pains taking labors in getting this long and meandering text into plain English, and supplying a sound introduction, than on account of any successful solutions of knotty philological problems. A considerable part of the "Kebra Nagast" is entertaining and well worth reading, and there are many passages in it of striking literary value, while not a few set one chuckling over some quaintness of expression or incident.

"When I was young girls were taught to darn their own stockings." "Yes, Grandma, but in those days it was possible to place a darn where it wouldn't show."—Life.

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MACLEOD

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C. J. Dillingham and J. Dillingham, Publishers.
S. Dillingham, Manager and Editor.

Subscription Price \$2.00
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All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1922

THE WIFE'S ECONOMIC STATUS.

The theme of A. S. Hutchinson's new book "This Freedom" is woman's economic status in marriage. It is a great social topic. When a woman marries, she virtually contracts to live a life of economic dependence on her husband. If he is well-to-do she may fare well financially. But the average woman gives a life of patient toil in return for mere subsistence. If she has children, she is tied down hard and fast to the home, and no matter what her protest may be over conditions there, she has to put up with them.

In the last fifteen or twenty years, girls have gone into business life extensively. They have earned their own money, and have been independent. Often they earn more than the young men with whom they keep company. With what disinclination and restlessness do they contemplate marriage when it may mean one small income for two or more people and when the economy problem nearly always is put up to the woman. If the woman has to ask for money, for an allowance, or even housekeeping funds, and give an account of her penny-spending, what a humiliation it is! There has been a quiet revolution proceeding in this matter of home income in the last ten or twenty years. Being an independent economic unit before marriage, a girl after marriage is not content to submit to the restrictions and oversight in money matters that her mother was used to.

The woman who was thrifty before marriage is not likely to be a reckless spender after marriage simply because she has plenty, nor is she likely to put any unnecessary strain on a slender family purse. Women are naturally as economical



as men. The percentage of giddy ones whose only thought is of expensive clothes, parties, and keeping up with the Joneses is relatively small. The average wife wants, first, to keep her husband's regard, if he deserves well. The growing custom is for the wife to receive, for her personal use without question, a certain proportion of the husband's earnings, say, a tenth or twentieth, as circumstances dictate.

CARD-INDEXING MOTORISTS

New York is trying a system of card-indexing as a method of controlling motor law infractions. Effective August 1, the new system requires every motorist to carry a card, on which are two photographs of himself, and containing space for policeman's records of infractions. When a motorist is caught breaking some by-law, the policeman enters it on the motorist's card, and on his own. His is turned in to the traffic bureau, where the names are registered. After six offences, fresh violation will lead to arrest, and possibly a jail penalty.

The aim of the system is to avoid the need of hauling into court, to pay a small fine, any motorist who commits some minor infraction of the motor rules. Instead of having a flat rate of fining—which does no good as a penalty to most wealthy motorists—the New York system proposes to give drivers more latitude in the beginning, and then, on repeated offences, shut down on them with a bang. Any innocent and well-intentioned motorist might in a season be guilty of one or two infractions, say, of the lighting regulations. But any one who offends more than six times is a confirmed reckless driver, and should be dealt with as such. Hitherto, there has been no check on the frequency with which offenders have been hauled into court, fined a few dollars, and let go. The suspension of a license, after repeated proof of carelessness in driving, is only just to the public.

A CONCESSION TO HOME INVESTORS

In offering to renew the five and a-half per cent. Canadian Government bonds maturing December 1st at the same rate of interest as is carried by the maturing bonds, and allowing a bonus of one month's interest, the Minister of Finance is making a material concession to the Canadian investor as this rate is higher than was paid on the recent Canadian loan in New York. The high class of the security, which is the very best that can

be offered in Canada, and the liberal rate of interest should lead to large investment in these Dominion bonds. Attention is directed to the official advertisement giving details.

What Co-operation Has Done For U. S. Farmers

(Continued from last week.)

California farmers are to-day handling more than \$300,000,000 of products every year through the form of marketing associations without a single dollar of stock in outsiders' hands, without a single dollar of outsiders' products and without a single non-farmer in any of these associations. They have learned how to handle agriculture and the 80,000 farmers in California, who have learned to co-operate, have become practically the most prosperous group of farmers in the United States.

Here is a rather interesting test of how prosperous they are. Each year the U. S. Department of Agriculture published a list of fifty counties in the whole of that country that have the highest net value of agricultural products, and the States consider themselves lucky if they have two names in the whole list. California has thirteen counties out of the first fifty in the entire U. S., and we have first and second place, and four other places in the first twelve. In short, with products that we admit are not always the very best, and with everything we raise from two to three thousand miles away from the consuming markets, the California farmer has a larger proportion of net returns from his products than any other 3 states of the United States combined. The California farmers are the one group of agriculturalists in the United States who managed to weather the storm of 1920-1921, as more than 80 per cent. of our growers actually made net profits from their year's work, while more than 80 per cent. of the farmers of the United States actually lost money on their crops. There was no miracle in this. The California farmers learned the method by which this can be done, and those who have been studying the process are trying to find out what are the fundamental reasons; and we now believe we can understand why it is the California farmer has created prosperity while the other farmers in other sections remained poor and helpless.

What Merchandizing Means.

I am going to explain the merchandizing of agricultural products in detail, so that you will see how thoroughly different it is from the dumping of agricultural products. This merchandizing of crops means that you have to get people to take the whole crop, to eat all of it. If we were talking about the merchandizing of Ontario apples, of which I have heard it said that sometimes one-third of the crop rots on the trees—and that doesn't help either the grower or the consumer—we would say that the whole of that crop had to be moved to the market. The first point to consider is, can that crop be moved to market if the quality is not right? The first point in merchandizing is to create crop inspection that will improve the quality of the crop. You have to start away from the market in things like chickens we have associations in California.

Farming an Exception.

The reason is, first, that we recognize the special character of agriculture. Agriculture is characterized by individual production and all other industries are characterized by group production. Everything you need is characterized by group production under the factory system except agriculture, and because the farmer was an individual in production he thought he had to be an individual in distributing and marketing. So he tried to market as an individual. But marketing is not an individual problem, it is a group problem; because no man can market intelligently without knowing the absorbing powers of the market, without knowing credit conditions, without knowing how a crop should be held and distributed, without understanding and making available for himself existing transportation facilities. No individual farmer can ever do that. It can only be done by the group, and the farmer who does not realize that marketing is a group problem will be a failure as a marketer all his life.

That was one of the first things we learned in California—that all other types of industry are characterized by group production, and therefore they nominally had group marketing, but that farming which is characterized by individual production has to have co-operation to induce it to do group marketing.

"Dumping" Stopped and Merchandizing Substituted.

Then we discovered one outstanding principle: That the great contribution of co-operative marketing was that it stopped the dumping of agricultural products and substituted merchandizing of agricultural products. What do we mean by dumping? Let us take the cotton farmers again. And when I speak of farming I hope you will be thinking of cheese and butter and some of the things you know a good deal more intimately than I do. The farmer raises cotton and picks it over a period of two or three months. He may pick a bale now and another in two months and another in three months. Each farmer, as soon as he picks his cotton and has a bale, brings it to the street buyer to sell. He knows nothing about the grade of the cotton, nothing about its quality or tensile strength or any of the factors that enter into its value. He comes there and throws his cotton on the market against every other farmer bringing in that cotton that day. The street buyer may only want to buy two or three bales of cotton, and fifty farmers will be flocking around urging him to take their cotton. He quotes the lowest price he can because each farmer has dumped his cotton on the market and broken the price, against each other. The American farmers usually throw on the market within a period of ninety days more than 70 per cent. of the entire cotton crop, although they know that it is used by the spinners in an even average ratio of one-twelfth each month. They throw on the market about 75 per cent. of their crop during a period when they know the spinners are ready to absorb only about 30 per cent. of that crop.

What Breaks the Price of Cotton.

It is not the speculator who breaks the price of cotton. It is the grower. Each man dumps his cotton against

the other man's cotton, and the speculator simply takes advantage of the situation. He merely sits there and takes what the grower gives him, and that is just what you or I would do if in his place. We would let the grower break the price and buy in at the cheapest possible cost. The grower is to blame, and yet he cannot do anything differently when he stands alone. He is in just the same position as your cheesemaker—your little local cheese factories that you have throughout the province, making their cheese and throwing it on the market and then wondering why the price breaks seven cents a pound—from 21 cents to 14 cents—as it did from April to June last. They had a good flow of milk and production of cheese and overloaded their own market, dumping their cheese and breaking the price against themselves. The speculator is not the man to blame for that. The growers unintentionally are their own worst enemy. That is what we call dumping crops, and that is what these local managers did when they all threw their oranges into Kansas, oranges from all these producing points breaking the price against each other. That is dumping crops. That is throwing crops against each other.

If there are fifty men trying to sell something to one buyer the buyer always names the price, but if there are four buyers trying to buy something from one seller, you can easily see who will name the price. So we have stopped dumping agricultural products in the State of California and have substituted the merchandizing of agricultural products. That means centralized control of these crops so that they move to such markets of the world, and at such times, as the markets can absorb the crops at a fair price.

A Lesson in Handling the Egg Trade.

There is the Poultry Producers' Association of Central California, which handles twenty million dozen of eggs, or a purely co-operative basis, and we grade every one of these eggs. In fact, we decided we would start before the egg was laid. We had to discourage the men who were egg sellers from hatching their own eggs, and now we have a great majority of the men in that association buying day old chicks. The hatching is done by experts in that line. The farmers buy these day old chicks and we guarantee all our eggs as infertile eggs and fit for storage purposes. They get men to put in a high type of flocks. There is a man who is a specialist in judging flocks by appearance, and if you are wise, you run your flock before him and he will tell you which chicks you should cull, which will be good layers, and which are not. If you have him inspect your flock you will have an average of twelve dozen eggs from each hen instead of ten. We standardize. We have almost wholly White Leghorns, which are the best layers we have in California, so that our eggs are of the same general type of pure white eggs. We standardize and constantly keep raising the quality of our products. That is why we sent our eggs to New York. They have to travel eighteen days to get there, and yet we get a premium for those eggs over eggs raised in Long Island of almost three cents a dozen because they are the best graded eggs by carload lots in New York City. They know that every egg is the kind of egg named, Pentaluma Extra, infertile, and we stand behind that guarantee. The first step in merchandizing is to make your grading quality perfect. That is why I have been so proud of the courage and foresight of Manning Doherty in insisting that the government see that the dairy products be standardized as high as can be and that the greatest care shall be taken in standardizing agricultural products.

The Package Is a Most Important Factor

The next thing is packaging—to get a package that looks good, that will help to sell the product, that will stand travel and suit the commodity and the housewife. Some of our crops are put in packages in which we sell by the dozen. Instead of the twenty-five pound boxes we have been pushing the two pound package, which is a size the housewife likes, and keeps the prunes absolutely clean and right. We spend a great deal of time in preparing the right sort of packages. We experiment to see how one and two pound packages will look in the store, to see how they will keep, and if they will keep as long as the 20 or 40 pound package.

The third thing is that we try to extend our markets. We extend markets in two ways, first by extending the time of marketing, and secondly, by extending the place of marketing. Let us take eggs, for instance. In the latter part of February, March, April and the first half of May the eggs would be dumped on the San Francisco market and break them down to 10 or 11 or 12 cents a dozen, and some of the wise men would buy

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

them and put them in cold storage and market them later in October or December at an advance of about 30c a dozen; and the cost of holding them, including insurance, storage and everything else, would be less than four cents a dozen. Of course that simply means that we were dumping our eggs as soon as they were produced, although we knew there would be a famine period every fall. Now our producers' association stores its eggs, stores between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 dozen, and then we re-sell in the fall so that we have an extended period of marketing spring eggs from three to nine months. We have extended our markets by extending the time of marketing. We not only keep them off the San Francisco market in the first place so that we don't break the price of eggs, but we put them into cold storage and distribute to the growers at a good storage profit in the fall and winter. That is what I mean by "extending our markets by extending the time of marketing."

How The Market Place Is Extended

Then we extend our markets by extending the place of marketing. We send men all over the world to find out where we can sell our products. We had a man go to Japan to figure out how to sell prunes and raisins there. We send anywhere in the world. The Prune Growers' Association maintains an agent right in Toronto who has an office for Canada, and every month we know the absorbing power of Canada for prunes. If a district isn't eating enough prunes we go in and find out why. For example, Toronto is not eating enough for yesterday there was an advertisement for Sunwest prunes. That is because you are not eating enough prunes and we want you to eat more.

We study the situation all over the world. Just take the little group of farmers up in Oregon, in Tillamuth county. They produce cheese which they claim is better than the cheese produced in California. We used to blow about that because we thought our 100 lbs were the best in the world. But these Tillamuth men, better organized in cheese than we are in California, are selling Tillamuth cheese right under our noses in San Francisco and getting two cents a pound more for their cheese than we get for California cheese in our own state. They have specialized in the marketing of cheese, and are beating us in our own markets for a certain grade of cheese. They are so proud of their cheese that they have the name "Tillamuth" on every inch of rind around the cheese and they sustain the quality of that cheese so that it has a market right in the State of California.

Selling Cheese in California.

You would think that the last place a co-operative group would want to sell cheese would be in California, but they get away with it.

They are doing exactly what I said about extending markets by finding places to market. They will come to Ontario to sell cheese, because they know that no one can beat them in quality, just as you here in Ontario, who boast of the quality of your cheese sell it in London and let the Danes take the cream of the market away from you because you don't absolutely grade and keep up the quality of your cheese. You should put the maple leaf brand on every inch of cheese so that the man who eats it would know it is Canadian cheese. You would then start to take a pride in it, and will keep up the quality of everything you produce when you put your brand on it and send it into the markets of the world.

You have to go all over the world and find these markets. If you find the Danes and the Irish can beat you in the markets of England you have to get some other country to eat as much cheese as they do. Show the French that if they ate more cheese they would be better off, and show the Germans that if they had more of the right kind of cheese, instead of Limburger, they might not have been so warlike. You have to do what the good merchant does. You have to study the whole world and see if you can find markets or create markets to absorb your products. That is the third great step in merchandizing.

(To be continued next week.)

GREENHOUSE INSECTS.

"It has been estimated that if all the progeny of a single rose aphid were to survive, they would at the end of the 300 days be equal in weight to the population of China seven-fold," which means that there would be in weight of this one small insect several thousand million pounds! The bulletin from this quotation is taken from "Insects Affecting Greenhouse Plants." The estimated value of crops grown annually in greenhouses in Canada is upwards of \$3,000,000, and that of the area under glass covers about 6,000,000 square feet of space. It will therefore be admitted that the importance of the industry warrants a study of the insects preying upon greenhouse plants, and of the means whereby they can be kept under control. Remedies of a simple kind are suggested in the bulletin, and the methods of their employment are described. Hydrocyanic gas fumigation can be utilized to control such insects as white fly, plant lice and thrips. The habits and characteristics of every known greenhouse insect are described in text, which is well illustrated. The insects are divided into three classes, namely: leaf eating insects of which fourteen are dealt with; sucking insects, of which there are seven, and boring or root-destroying insects, of which there are also seven. In addition, the history is given of ten animal pests, such as spiders, slugs, mites of various kinds, earworms, etc. and of their predaceous enemies and internal parasites, which come under the head of "Natural Control."

DIAMONDS AT THE SOUTH POLE.

There is a wonderful diamond mine in the Antarctic regions. This statement was made by members of the Shackleton-Rossett Expedition. On a small island near South Georgia, on the fringe of the great icefields which guard the South Pole, soil was discovered which the Quest's mineralogist declared to be the type that carries diamonds.

The expedition also discovered yellow quartz, and it is expected that an attempt will be made by a South African company to locate the diamond mine.

This is only one of the many discoveries made by members of the expedition. Gigantic forests were discovered under the sea, and vast new fishing grounds were located. The Antarctic waters are swarming with edible fish, and present a new outlet for the fishing industry. In fact, the fish are so plentiful that the expedition never needed to use bait of any description.

Extensive soundings were taken and the greatest depth recorded was 2,700 fathoms.

Canadians of Welsh descent claim that the national vegetable of Wales cannot be readily seen in the Canadian Coat-of-arms. They have the wrong idea; the leek does not usually make its presence first known to the eye but to the nose. Why not mix a little of it—cr—perfume with the printer's ink when crest is printed? Then we would all know it was there.

Life is just one funeral after another.

QUICK PERU-NA

You don't have to wait for results when you take PERU-NA. Before the first bottle is gone, you notice improvement. You are feeling better and sleeping soundly. Food is digested properly, and the skin is clearing. As you continue the treatment, you continue to improve; until, almost before you realize it, you are well. PERU-NA is the ideal tonic; and just what you need these days. Two generations can testify to the results they have received from taking PERU-NA. It is a tonic in thousands of homes, from coast to coast. If you want results, get a bottle of PERU-NA today and begin to feel better. Sold everywhere.

PERU-NA COMPANY
244 St. Paul St., Montreal

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

GUN, RIFLE AND REVOLVER REPAIRS—Repair parts of all makes of firearms, restocking, etc. Firearms of all descriptions bought, sold and exchanged. A. A. Russell, Gunsmith, 139-13th avenue west, Calgary. 21-12t

WANTED—To hear of either boy or girl wishing to attend school. Comfortable room and board. Mrs. C. K. Underwood, 21st Street. 22-4t

FOR SALE.—Cockshutt Walking Plough, as good as new. \$10 takes it. Apply Times Office.

FOR SALE—Model 85 Overland Touring Car, in excellent condition—recently overhauled, and has two new tires. Will sell cheap. Apply Vernon Pearson, Macleod.

FOR RENT—Six room house on 18th Street—fully modern—gas stove in kitchen. Apply K.A.Y. 2t-p8t

FOR SALE.—Chevrolet 490, newly overhauled and in good shape, three new tires. A snap. Apply Drawer J., Macleod. 24-2t

FOR SALE.—Hand Sewing Machine, nearly new. Mrs. C. K. Underwood, 21st street. 25-4t

FOR SALE.—Cabinet Gramophone and fifty records—\$75. Apply Mrs. Ironfield, 21st Street, Macleod. 25-1tp55c

A copper vest is the latest fad on the other side for carrying whiskey. Just as if there were not enough copper on the job already.

Bread AND PLAIN & FANCY CAKES

FRESH DAILY

PHONE 132

BAWDEN'S BAKERY

A. T. LEATHER
Real Estate & Loans
MACLEOD -- ALBERTA

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

MEDICAL

S. J. KIRK, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office:
3rd Ave. between 21st and 22nd Sts.
Phone, 58

G. S. MILLS, D.D.S.
Dentistry
Office, corner 27th St. and 4th Ave.
Macleod, Alberta.
Phone 162

LEGAL

JOSEPH D. MATHESON, LL.B.
Barrister
Macleod - - - - - Albert.

McDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
J. W. McDonald, K.C. T. B. Martin
D. G. Mackenzie
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

JOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.
Money to Loan Phone 247
Macleod, Alberta.

JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

R. F. BARNES,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 18.

P. BURNS & CO., Ltd

Saturday Specials:

Prime Beef Roast, per lb.,	15c
Choice Boiling Beef, per lb.,	8c to 10c
Choice Pot Roast, per lb.,	10c-12c-15c
PORK	
Shoulder Roast, per lb.,	18c
Legs, per lb.,	25c
Loins, per lb.,	30c
VEAL	
Choice Veal Roast, per lb.,	15c
Choice Veal Stew, per lb.,	10c

P. BURNS & CO., Limited

Read this column of Advertisements weekly for special announcements in center of each advt.

Great West Saddlery

Harness, Collars, Riding Saddles
Sweat Pads, Halters
Fine line Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

Seasonable Specials:

WE OFFER AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES—BOOTS, SHOES, OVERALLS, SHIRTS, GLOVES AND MITTS, AND WOOLLEN SOX—ALL FOR MEN.

BOOTS AND SHOES — OVERALLS — SHIRTS — GLOVES AND MITTS — GOOD LINE OF WOOLLEN WORK SOX — MEN'S BELTS — COMPREHENSIVE LINE OF SHOE DRESSING AND POLISHES

MACLEOD, ALBERTAPHONE 68H. LITTLE, MANAGER



DANCE ANY TIME YOU WANT TO WITH VICTOR RECORDS

Victrolas and Gramophones Sold on Easy Payment Plan

CATALOGUES AND MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTS FREE

A.D. Ferguson The Rexall Store Macleod

We will gladly send you a list of the New Records as published if you will leave your name and address.

R. J. E. GARDINER

Insurance & Commission Agt.

NEXT DOOR TO THE QUEEN'S HOTEL — MACLEOD

FIRE? INSURANCE? FIRE?

THAT ETERNAL WHY? WHY? CAN BE ANSWERED—BECAUSE

Fire comes like a thief in the night—Insurance is your weapon of defense.

The cost of protection is small compared to the benefits received.

R. J. E. Gardiner will answer your why? BECAUSE he represents the best and strongest companies, who give

FAIR ADJUSTMENTS AND PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

R. J. E. GARDINER

FIRE, HAIL AND AUTO INSURANCE

PHONE 278

TOWN COUNCIL

At the regular meeting of the Macleod Town Council held on Monday evening, August 21st, there were present: Mayor J. L. Fawcett, Councillors R. T. McNichol, F. Morris, A. McLeod, J. W. Moreash, R. J. E. Gardiner and F. Thewlis.

Gardiner-Moreash—That minutes of meeting of August 7th be adopted as read.—Carried.

Fawcett-Morris — That restaurant license for Club Cafe in name of Mike Yates be granted.—Carried.

McNichol-Morris—That accounts as passed by Finance Committee be paid.—Carried.

Thewlis-McLeod—That the Council adjourn.—Carried.

The matter of the discontinuance of daylight trains No. 540 and 541 was discussed and Mayor Fawcett signified his intention of writing a protest to the Railway Commission against the said discontinuance until the commission shall have considered the matter and given a decision thereon.

An invitation to the Mayor and Council from the Great War Next-of-Kin Association and the G.W.V.A. to be present at the unveiling ceremonies of the Memorial Monument to take place on Labor Day—September 4th—was duly acknowledged.

CANADIAN TREE SEED FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Seven Thousand Sacks of Cones Handled in Extraction Plant at New Westminster.

Thousands of great sacks—to be exact about seven thousand sacks—of the cones of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, hemlock and other species of trees, were last autumn brought in by rail, by steamer and by farmer's wagon, and dumped down on the floors of a big three-storey building in New Westminster, the seed extraction plant of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. It was erected specially for this purpose and is one of the most modern plants of that kind in the world. Here the cones were dried and threshed and the tree seed cleaned and bagged for shipment. From the seven thousand sacks of cones over twelve thousand pounds of tree seed was extracted. As tree seed runs from 50,000 to 400,000 kernels to the pound, with an average of perhaps 200,000, it is evident that if all these germinate, a good sized forest will result.

The largest purchaser of this seed was the Forestry Commission of Great Britain, which took over 7,000 pounds, the last of the order being shipped early this spring. This seed is to be used to re-forest the acres cut over during the war, and to plant up such other areas as a survey of the British Isles has shown can be more profitably devoted to trees than to any other crop. Tests have shown that a number of Canadian trees, especially Douglas fir and Sitka spruce, do well in Great Britain, and this is the reason for the British Forestry Commission asking the Dominion Forestry Branch to secure a large quantity of seed annually.

Shipments of seed from the New Westminster plant were also made to Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and other Dominions and colonies and some to the different provinces of Canada, as well as to associations or individuals in the United States, Belgium, France, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Peru. The great increase in reforestation work throughout the Empire, of which this seed collection is an evidence, is due to the lessons taught by the war.

Canada has some of the finest kinds of timber trees in the world, and this collection, extraction, and distribution of seed by the Dominion Forestry Branch is a benefit both to the Empire and to Canada. It opens up a new line of activity in Canada, and it enables governments and individuals to secure seed in sufficient quantities to carry out worth-while plans of reforestation.

SEPTEMBER ROD AND GUN

The September issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, now on sale, is one which should please the sportsman and the outdoors man, for there are many attractive features, all of which should prove of interest. H. Mortimer Batten, whose work has achieved prominence through the columns of this magazine, has an absorbing story, entitled: "The Terror of the Canyon," which is a swiftly-moving tale, with plenty of action and not a few thrills. There are other good stories, also, while Bonnycastle Dale's usual article is one of decided merit.

A special feature is the complete table of the seasons for all game, large and small, in each province of the Dominion, and this information, being complete and yet compact, should be a boon to hunters and sportsmen everywhere. The Guns and Ammunition department, edited by C. S. Landis, easily upholds the splendid standards previously established, and that is a guarantee of value and quality.

Robert Page Lincoln's Fishing Notes, with Queries and Answers, contain much material of importance to the angler, and this popular department again offers something good for the delectation of all those who pursue the finny beauties. The Kennel department, as well as the Trap and Photo departments, are of high merit, and there are many other articles and stories, too numerous to mention, which go to complete a magazine of quantity plus quality.

Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, at Woodstock, Ontario.

Read this column of Advertisements weekly for special announcements in center of each advt.



Alarm Clock Season!

Lost time is lost money. Why lose any time when for a small outlay you can buy an alarm clock which will get you up and out to your work on the dot.

We handle the much advertised line of Westclox Clocks, among which are the Big Ben, Sleepmeter, and America, at from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

John T. Doney

JEWELER

AND

OPTICIAN

The Whitefoot Photo Service

Your Vacation

Don't let it become a back number this year.

Take along a camera and let it gather up the pleasant scenes and happy incidents—the merry parties—the mountains—the kiddies—and let it bring them all home for you in the form of happy little Kodak pictures.

You will then understand how a camera saves your holiday happiness. Snapping pictures is simplicity itself. We do the rest, and assure you of the best results obtainable anywhere.

Portraiture, Enlarging, Artistic Picture Framing

PHONE 64

MACLEOD, ALBERTA

HERE

YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD ——— AND ALWAYS SHALL HAVE

QUALITY & SERVICE

IN

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits

ARRIVING TUESDAY

FOR PICKLING:—Green Tomatoes, Ripe Tomatoes, Cukes.
FOR PRESERVING:—Bartlett Pears, St. John Peaches, Plums.

Plenty of local Cauliflower for pickling.

ARRIVING LATER

Crawford Peaches, Elberta Peaches, Italian Prunes.

WE ALWAYS PAY OUR COUNTRY PATRONS ALL THE MARKET WARRANTS, AND A LITTLE MORE, FOR FARM PRODUCE

White Hall Grocery

Read this column of Advertisements weekly for special announcements in center of each advt.

McLaren Lumber Co'y

TELEPHONE 44

One Piece or a Carload



LAYING OUT LUMBER

to fill an order is no indifferent or perfunctory process here. It is a careful, conscientious effort to fill the order with exactly what is required, with the very best lumber the forests and mills produce. That's why the best builders use our lumber in their operations. They know its value.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK ON FENCE POSTS
TELEPHONE No. 44.

All Kinds of Building Material at Right Prices

Office and Yard Cor. First Ave. and 16th St.. Macleod

Macleod Meat Market

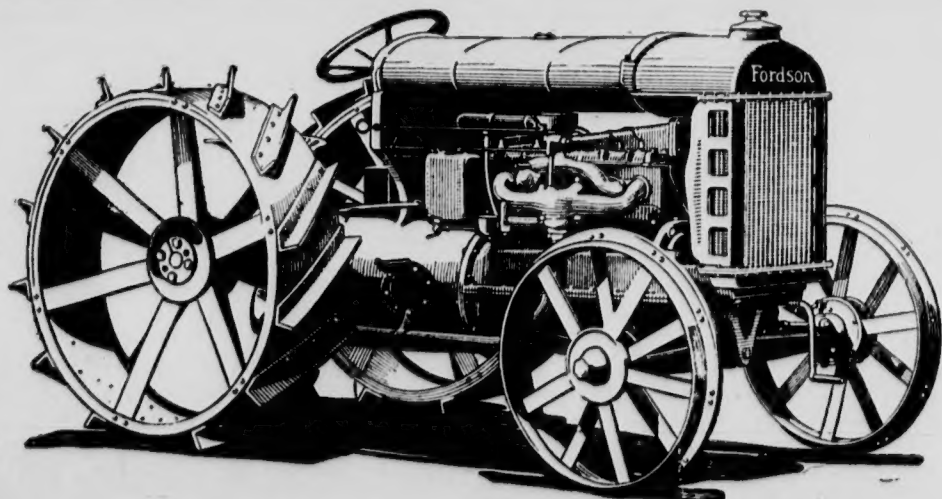
FRESH AND CURED MEATS
Highest Quality. Lowest Prices

SWIFTS PREMIUM HAMS AND BACON
BURNS' HAMS AND BACON
GAINER'S SUPERIOR HAMS AND BACON
(Gainer's is the Best Buy)

POULTRY ——— FISH ——— BUTTER AND EGGS

WE BUY HIDES AND WOOL— HORSEHAIR—POULTRY—BUTTER
BUTTER AND EGGS—HIGHEST PRICES PAID

FRED BENSON, MANAGER ——— PHONE 3, MACLEOD



FORD CARS and FORD PARTS
FORD SERVICE

Fordson Tractors and Farm Implements

suitable for the Fordson.. Road Maintainers that make a perfect road. Used Ford Cars at low prices. Accessories of all kinds. Latest novelties.

TIRES OF ALL MAKES—Ford size, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Seat covers at \$12.00 up. May built radiators—frost proof—guaranteed for two years. Get Simonizing Wax for polish, and a "Shino" Duster for cleaning—it does not scratch. Magic Electrolyte will make your old battery like new—give it a trial.

First class mechanics always on the job. Ford schedule of work. LIVERY ——— STORAGE

MACLEOD MOTOR SALES

PHONE 85 MACLEOD, ALBERTA F. A. ADAMS, MANAGER

Tree Planting Car Will Be In Macleod Wed., August 30th

The Canadian Forestry Association's "Tree Planting Car" specially equipped as a motion picture auditorium will arrive at Macleod on Wednesday, August 30th. The car is being sent through the West by the Association through the courtesy of the railway companies, and a group of prairie province subscribers who defray all the expenses. The one and only object is to encourage the planting of trees as windbreaks to prevent soil drifting, to moderate wind damage to standing crops, to help conserve moisture and to beautify the home surroundings.

Archibald Mitchell, the well-known western tree planting authority, assisted by A. G. Cooch of Ottawa, will deliver lectures daily at 8 p.m. and in the afternoon to school children, which will be illustrated by interesting motion pictures and stereoscopic views. All lectures will be held in the car which has been fitted out as a traveling theatre and carries its own electric generating plant and lighting system.

A hearty invitation is extended to every citizen to visit the car, see the movies and hear Mr. Mitchell who will give a practical demonstration and explanation of what trees can do and have done in antidoting crop waste, and how the planting of trees on the prairies will help to eliminate the "bad years." It is a unique event that is attracting country-wide attention.

The car will be in Brocket on Thursday, August 31st; Pincher Creek on Friday, September 1st; Cowley on Saturday, September 2nd; and return to Macleod for Sunday. The following week will be spent on the Macleod-Calgary Division of the C. P. R., the following towns being included in the itinerary: Granum, Claresholm, Staveland, Parkland, Cayley and High River.

CALL ON MEMBERS TO RETURN MONEY

RED DEER, Aug. 22—The storm of protest against the \$250 indemnity that members of the Alberta legislature voted themselves for the five-day session in July when wheat board proposals were discussed, continues to grow. Following the action by the Clover Bar local, the Ridgewood local of the U. F. A., has taken a very decided stand on the matter, resolutions calling on all U. F. A. members to return \$150 of the indemnity or to resign. If they refuse to do either, Ridgewood local plans to demand their expulsion from the U.F.A. at the next general convention of the body.

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

With the aid of excellent photographs cast on the screen, Professor Flinders Petrie gave an interesting account of his exploration in Upper Egypt, from which he has just returned, to a large audience assembled in the lecture theatre of University College. Most of the objects cast on the screen will be included in the annual Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities, to be held at the College from July 3 to July 29.

The scene of the exploration was Abydos and Oxyrhynchos, the former being about ten, and the latter five, hours' railway journey from Cairo. A. Abydos, two or three years before the war, some tombs of the first dynasty had been discovered, and Professor Petrie determined to follow this up.

A striking photograph showed the white tents of the explorers pitched under the dark, frowning walls of the second dynasty fortress, built of mud bricks, and standing 30 ft. high. The wall has not lost more than one layer of bricks in the 6,000 years it has existed. From 500 graves they recovered eighty skulls in good condition and a few complete skeletons.

In one photograph could be plainly seen the little trays containing pots of grain for the sustenance of the dead person. Another showed a burial place for cats, a sacred animal in Egypt, and the rows of little pots or jars filled with milk for their benefit are seen on the ledges of the tomb. The Professor explained that at the death of the king his court was put to death, this simple method insuring that those around the throne should have a personal interest in keeping their sovereign alive. One photograph showed that some unfortunate courtier had been only stunned instead of killed, for he had plainly wriggled round in his tomb after burial.

At Oxyrhynchos it was useless to look for anything earlier than Roman times. It has been repeatedly plundered for papyrus, of which the explorers obtained a large quantity and these are now being studied. Four are fragments of the earliest Hebrew writings known, and go back to the second or third century.

An interesting series of photographs showed the ruins of the great theatre at Oxyrhynchos, which seems to have been a most important place, curiously enough, as it was far from the Nile and had apparently little to attract people. Yet this great theatre with its stage of 200 feet in length, could seat about 8,000 people, as against an accommodation of 6,000 in the theatre at Athens. A strange feature discovered was a spiral stone staircase behind the stage, similar to those often found in our mediaeval castles.

Every people should be left free to follow its own genius. Look at Ireland. They kill fewer there now that they have civil war than they did when Britain maintained what was called peace.

Read this column of Advertisements weekly for special announcements in center of each advt.

Go to Whitworth's for:

Best Quality Chocolates and Confectionery

BEST SELECTION OF CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOES

NEWS STAND:—Your Magazine Trade appreciated—Give us your standing order

STATIONERY AND TOYS

SPECIAL ONE MORE WEEK:

Big Value Writing Pad, large size, 2 for 35c

Note size, ————— 2 for 25c

SNAPS IN BOX STATIONERY

1 pound Devonshire Lawn Note Paper and 75 Envelopes to match, the two for 90c.—this week only

Ice Cream Parlor always Cool

BEST PLACE FOR SODAS, SUNDAES AND ICED DRINKS, ETC., ETC.

W. WHITWORTH, NEXT DOOR TOWN HALL

R. D. McNAY'S DRUG STORE

Drugs, Kodaks, Stationery, Proprietary Medicines, Page & Shaw's Confectionery. Smokers' Supplies

Stearns' Day Dream Boudoir Creations

EVERYTHING FOR MILADY'S TOILET TABLE—FACE POWDERS, TALCUM POWDERS, ROUGE, COLD CREAM, PERFUMES, TOILET WATER.

We have all Standard Sundries usually carried in a first-class drug store

George H. Scougall

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
COMMISSION AGENT

COAL FOR SALE!

I HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DISPOSE OF R.N.W.M. POLICE COAL NOW AT THE BARRACKS.

HAY AND FEED FOR SALE

LEAVE ORDERS FOR CARTAGE

24th Street Macleod, Alberta Phone 205

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE HAS PASSED OUT.

No invention with which the name of Canada was ever associated has been of so much importance as that of the telephone, even though the inventor, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, was born in Scotland and received there much of the training that led him into the series of experiments that culminated in the telephone. Dr. Bell was as modest as he was eminent, and always disclaimed the honor of being the developer of the modern telephone. That, he said, was the work of a hun-

IMPOUNDED CATTLE

The following list of cattle are impounded at the Stock Farm, Peigan Agency, Brockton, Alberta:

Seven head of dry Cows, branded Lazy AL on left ribs.

One Red 2-year-old Heifer, short tail, some white, no visible brand.

1 Brockey faced 2-year-old Heifer, Red, no visible brand.

The above cattle have dipping charges as well as pound fees to pay. Dated Saturday, August 12th, 1922.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Acting Indian Agent
Brockton, Alta.

10 p.c. Discount

ON ALL

BOYS' SUITS

UP TO SCHOOL OPENING

BOYS' PANTS \$2.25 to \$3.00

MEN'S READY-MADE
SUITS AT 20 PER CENT.
DISCOUNT

J. W. MOREASH

Merchant Tailor Cleaning, Pressing, Dying

MANY MEN

after a lifetime of careful application, fail to leave behind them adequate instructions for the disposal of their Estates.

It is admitted that to avoid this risk every person should make a WILL, and to secure the maximum of efficiency and economy a Trust Company should be appointed as Executor.

This Company can give you valuable assistance and we welcome your enquiries.

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY, LIMITED

220—Eightth Ave. West—Calgary, Alberta

WHEN IN CALGARY

STOP AT

The Hotel Alexandra

"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus — Free Telephone — Fire Proof

Rates: \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; with bath \$2.00 and \$2.50.

226—9th Avenue East.

PALACE CAFE

TAM YICK, Manager

Best Meals in Town Comfortable Rooms

SOFT DRINKS ICE CREAM
TOBACCOES AND CIGARS
FRUITS IN SEASON CANDIES

dred brains, but there is no doubt that the first and greatest on the list was the brain of Bell. He was the first human being to talk over a wire by means of electricity. Had there been no telegraph there would have been no telephone. Bell had to wait for the discovery of the electric telegraph before his own experiments were possible, but he did not attack the problem from the point of view of the electrician, but rather as a specialist in voice production. His feat was comparable to that of a singer inventing the phonograph.

A Distinguished Father.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, where his father, Prof. Melville Bell, was regarded as one of the leading vocal physiologists of his time. He was, indeed, the inventor of the system of visible speaking by which the deaf and dumb are taught to understand what is said to them. He was a delicate boy and the fact that his two brothers had died caused the father to give up his important work in Scotland and come to America. His first intention was to settle in the United States, which he had formerly visited, but finally he hit on Brantford as a suitable place for residence and made his new home at Tutela Heights near that city. His son Alexander was then in his twenty-fourth year, a tall, thoughtful youth who impressed those who came in contact with him as a man of unusual intellectual force. He was even then a serious student with a range of information on many subjects. His first hobby was music, and he remarked on one occasion that he could never remember a time when he could not play. He was also an authority on flowers and plants.

A Human Ear.

As a boy he had a fund of information not possessed by many of twice his years, but his grandfather with whom he spent some time in London, pointed out to him that he was also grossly ignorant of many things known to the average school boy, and that it was his duty to study hard. It

was probably as a result of his father's particular line of research that Alexander turned his thoughts to the development of an apparatus that would enable deaf pupils to see and recognize the forms of vibration characteristic of the various elements of speech. He had not been long at Brantford when he was called to Boston to take the chair of vocal at Boston University and there to introduce the system invented by his father. For some years thereafter he spent his time between Brantford and Boston. His final discovery was made in Brantford, and seems to have been precipitated by his studies with a human ear which had been presented to him by a friend in Boston as he was leaving for his vacation in Canada.

The First Words.

He had, of course, many obstacles to overcome. There was the primary fact that he had to invent several instruments, each of them being the result of protracted study, though today they would appear crude. The neighbors seeing him stringing stove-pipe wire along the fences, supposed him to be demented. But he was encouraged as the result of small demonstrations and never wavered in the conviction that he was on the right track and would eventually produce an instrument which would transmit the human voice. The first test of any importance was made on August 5, 1876, in the home on Tutela Heights. A dozen or more personal friends were present. The distance between receiver and transmitter was only the distance between the house and the river bank, but the sounds travelled over five miles of coiled wire, and none of those present doubted that he was witnessing one of the great discoveries of the age. Two or three other tests were undertaken in the course of the next few days, the final and conclusive one being between Paris and Brantford conducted by means of a battery in Toronto. It is said that the first words ever transmitted over the telephone were "To be or not to be."

A Student All His Life.

The telephone was shown at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876, by which time Bell had filed the necessary patents, and the company was formed to establish telephone systems. He was aided in many ways by his wife, the daughter of a prosperous Boston lawyer named Gardiner Greene Hubbard, afterwards the founder of the National Geographic Society. He had gone to the Hubbard home to teach the young woman who had lost her hearing and power of speech as a result of scarlet fever, and in the process of instruction they fell in love. Mrs. Bell had financial resources and it was partly on this account that her husband did not suffer the fate of so many inventors who are deprived of the fruits of their discoveries. His claim to be the inventor of the telephone was never challenged and as the business grew he became a rich man. His interest in scientific pursuits never waned, however, and to the end his mind was as receptive as that of a child to new discoveries and fresh impressions. He gave much thought to the development of the airplane and many valuable experiments were carried out in his summer home in Cape Breton. He also drew plans for the artificial cooling of houses, and in the hottest days of summer his Wash-

MOUNTBATTEN MARRIES THE GREATEST HEIRESS

After the wedding of Princess Mary and in awaiting the wedding of the Prince of Wales, the appetite of the British public for romances has satisfied itself for the moment by absorbing every possible detail in connection with the marriage of Lord Louis Mountbatten and Edwina Cynthia Ashley, says the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. Here, indeed, are all the requisite ingredients—romance, royalty and riches all combined. A popular young member of one of the collateral branches of the royal family weds perhaps the richest heiress in all England, granddaughter of the late Sir Ernest Cassel, who bequeathed to her the bulk of his vast fortune, and the King and Queen, surrounded by nearly all the members of the royal family, attend the ceremony to see the Prince of Wales create a precedent by acting as best man to his cousin and brother officer—the first time that the heir apparent to the crown of England has ever appeared in such a capacity.

Kin of Royalty.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, though he bears only the courtesy of the son of a peer, is closely related to the royal family, of which, until a few years back, he ranked officially as a member. With the other members of his collateral branch, he assumed the surname of Mountbatten in 1917, at the same time as the King assumed for himself and his immediate family the style and title of the "House of Windsor." It was then decided that only the direct descendants of the King should bear the title of prince, and the heads of the collateral branches, discarding their own titles, mostly of foreign extraction, became British peers. The branch of the Battenbergs to which Lord Louis belongs—the new surname of Mountbatten—a direct translation of the German—has a distinguished, and in some ways tragic, history. It descends from Princess Alice, third child of Queen Victoria, who married Prince Louis (afterward reigning grand duke) of Hesse, a German principality. Their daughter Victoria, married Prince Louis of Battenberg, who made his home in England, and became a British subject.

Mobilized the Fleet.

Prince Louis entered the royal navy, in which he had a distinguished career, and the outbreak of war in 1914 found him First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. It was he, in fact, who in association with Winston Churchill, the Cabinet head of the Admiralty as First Lord, was responsible for the prompt mobilization of the Grand Fleet, which had such a decisive effect on the course of the war. Due to his German origin, however, an agitation was worked up against him, and in spite of the loyal support which he received from the government, Prince Louis resigned his post. In 1917 he was created Marquis of Milford Haven. He died less than a year ago.

ton home was always kept at a pleasant temperature. Dr. Bell has left behind him, besides his complete inventions and improvements, a great number of notebooks in which he jotted down his thoughts and experiments. Their publication should prove of great value and interest.

SCHOOL FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

THE MACLEOD FAIR GROUNDS WED. SEPTEMBER 6th

Grand Display of School Work, Vegetables, and Live Stock

Big Program of Sports for Children at 1 p.m.

Entries for Exhibits Close Positively on Sat., Sept. 2nd

Admission to Fair Grounds:--- Adults 25c; School Children under 16 years Free

Come In Crowds and Encourage the Kiddies

R. J. E. Gardiner, Secretary-Treasurer.

suddenly and in somewhat reduced circumstances. His second son, Lord Louis Mountbatten, whose marriage fell just short of his twenty-second birthday, followed the sea like his father and like his elder brother, the present Marquis of Milford Haven.

The Prince's Chum.

He has two year's naval service during the war as a midshipman to his credit. A close companion of the Prince of Wales, though a few years his cousin's junior, he accompanied the Prince on his Australasian tour. Last year he was appointed the Prince's naval aide for the Far Eastern tour, just concluded, and shared with him all the labors and pleasures of that memorable trip. It was during the closing stages of the tour that Lord Louis's engagement to Miss Ashley was announced, an engagement which, though he is not now strictly a member of the royal family, still required the King's assent, and at the same time it was announced that he had asked the Prince of Wales to act as his best man. Overriding tradition, the Prince agreed, and his attendance as best man was his first public appearance since his return to England. The bride, Edwina Cynthia Ashley, though a simple commoner, has a family connection with the royal

family. Her grandfather, Sir Ernest Cassel, the famous banker, was a close personal friend of King Edward. When Sir Ernest's daughter, who married Colonel Wilfred Ashley, gave birth to a daughter, King Edward stood godfather to the child. The bride, who was given away by her father, Colonel Ashley, was born in 1901, and is therefore a year younger than her husband.

Fourteen Hundred Invitations.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, an old church dwarfed by the close proximity of the Abbey—which at the moment presents a somewhat mottled appearance, due to the trying-out on some of its ancient walls of a preservative that several London newspapers accuse of looking like whitewash—is famous for its fashionable weddings. Fourteen hundred invitations were issued, and the church could barely accommodate the large number of guests coming from all parts of the world, eager to attend a ceremony graced by the presence of the King and Queen and the other members of the royal family, including Queen Alexandra, the ever-popular Queen mother, who never fails to attend the weddings of the younger member of the royal family. Included among the guests were several native Indian rulers, notably

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have sold and transferred to Ernest K. Evans, of Macleod, all my interest in the restaurant business about to be carried on in the building in said Macleod known as the Pioneer Furniture Store. Any claims against me in or about said business are to be rendered to said Ernest K. Evans for settlement.

JOHN HURRELL.

the Aga Khan, the Maharajah of Bikanir, who commanded a camel corps in the East during the war; the Maharajah of Kapurthala and the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known as "Ranji," most famous of cricketers.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday Services

Rev. G. D. Armstrong will preach at both services. Morning subject: "A Call to Consecration." Evening subject: "Memorial Day Service."

Hon. Dr. Beland seems to be fond of courting danger. After getting mixed up in the Big War he has just been married for the third time.

Ladies

HOW ABOUT A NICE ELECTRIC FAN THESE WARM DAYS?

AN ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE IS ALSO VERY NICE.

THEN BESIDES THESE THERE ARE TOASTERS, PERCOLATORS, VACUUM CLEANERS, ALL OF WHICH MAKE LIFE MORE PLEASANT FOR THE BUSY HOUSE-WIFE.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED WE SHALL BE GLAD TO ADVISE YOU ON ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

**Macleod
Municipal Electric
Department**

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF
ROAD ALLOWANCE OR
SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that A. T. Leather of Macleod has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., between Sections 33-9-25 and Section 4-10-25 W. of 4th Meridian.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Macleod 17th August, 1922.
A. T. LEATHER,
Applicant.

24-2t

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

Groceries Crockery

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
are arriving freely

We solicit your orders for
**Preserving
FRUITS**

Leave Your Orders for Preserving Fruits

International Stock Food and Stock Remedies

"The Store of Quality"

Prompt Delivery Service

Phone 8

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

READY TO WEAR HATS

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY WAISTS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPECIAL LINE OF
STAMPED GOODS IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND
IDEAS—CALL AND SEE THEM.

MISS A. M. WILSON

REACH & Co.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES
GROCERIES, Etc.

Preserving Fruits are still on the market, but Strawberries and Raspberries are done with. They held out well. But Plums, Apricots, Crabs and other Fruits are selling at reasonable prices. Salads and all kinds of vegetables are being freely offered. Pickling Onions, Cucumbers and Red Cabbage will soon be in great demand.

Dry Goods is picking up. Owing to the scarcity of money people bought real necessities before buying wearing apparel. Now that the crops are looking so well it means a little less caution in buying things to wear. We are now showing for men Shirts made from Baloon Cloth. It is almost indistinguishable. The wearing qualities have no limit in durability. The appearance and feel resembles silk. It is made up in colors.

IRISH BALOON CLOTH

This cloth was made in Ireland and filled the exacting requirements of the British Army, guaranteeing its durability, excellence of weave and finish. Jno. Forsyth, Limited, have purchased this cloth at an attractive price and offer you the benefit of their buy. The cloth has such a beautiful appearance it ought to be snapped up by anyone who wears a shirt. If you think you are proof against temptation come and examine it. It looks just as well after being laundered by the Chinese Laundry. Being made for Baloons it had to be strong, though light, and so close in weave that gas could not escape through it. A special price in our window.

REACH & Co.

FINEST JOB PRINTING — THE MACLEOD TIMES DOES IT

Van Heusen-The New Collar

More comfortable than a soft collar, keeps its shape, does not wrinkle or look shabby, does not require starch, easily washed, easily ironed, easy to put on, saves time, temper, cuss words and laundry bills.

Get them at

R. T. BARKER'S.

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Master Andrew Watson, of Edmonton, is spending his summer holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Matheson.

Oscar Lackington has accepted a position in the mechanical department of the Great West Saddlery.

F. Crowson will conduct services at Pearce School House next Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

F. Cutler and W. E. Kope left on Monday for a vacation fishing trip at the North Fork.

Blue Monday—so the school kids say—August 28, when Macleod public school opens again after the summer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Andrews and Miss Lillian returned on Monday from a vacation motor trip spent at Swift Current and Cadillac, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Russell returned on Tuesday from a two weeks vacation spent with friends at Cranbrook and other British Columbia points.

Miss Muir, who has been absent from Macleod for four months, visiting relatives in Ottawa, Montreal, St. Paul and Minneapolis, is expected back in Macleod about the 30th of August.

Those of our townspeople who wish to have their names added to the list of subscribers to the Memorial Monument Fund are requested to leave their contributions with the manager of the Union Bank.

H. L. J. Watchorn was called east to Merrickville, Ont., on Friday of last week on account of the serious illness of his little daughter, Harriet. It is rumored that the child, who had tonsillitis in a severe form, is now recovering.

Mrs. R. M. Reid and Misses Merle, Margaret, Constance and Marion returned on Wednesday, August 16th, from a vacation trip spent at Trenton and Ottawa. Immediately on their return they and Mr. Reid left for Banff, returning Saturday night.

On Friday, August 18th, at the hospital, Macleod, the death occurred of Samuel Martin Zoeteman, aged 44 years and one month, son of Mrs. Johi Zoeteman of Pearce, a few miles east of Macleod. Wednesday morning he complained of not feeling well. His brother brought him to the doctor, who placed him in the hospital and operated for appendicitis on Thursday. On Friday morning the boy died. The funeral was held on Sunday and was largely attended by his many acquaintances and friends.

Crops on the Blood Reserve are very good. "The best yet grown," Agent J. T. Faunt says, and on looking at some we are inclined to believe him. Many of the Indians have farms of from fifteen to one hundred acres of wheat. Among these is one particular crop, that of Tom Thompson, the champion farmer of the world, who has now settled down to working the land, with the same determination to be first in growing grain. He has succeeded this year, as he has the largest area, and if there is any choice of crops, he has it. He will now be called the champion wheat grower of the Blood Reserve, and will at threshing time show that he may have the largest pile of wheat to haul to the elevator.

The Presbytery of Macleod met in Lethbridge in regular session Tuesday in Knox Presbyterian church. The session was preceded by a meeting of the Home Mission committee of the Presbytery which was held in the church last evening. At nine thirty Wednesday morning the proceedings opened with a conference of the members of the Presbytery. There were present: Rev. John Kennedy of Macleod, moderator; Rev. A. Mitchell of Taber, clerk of Presbytery; Rev. J. T. Ferguson, D.D., of Calgary, superintendent of Home Missions in Southern Alberta and the Kootenays; Rev. J. M. Miller, D.D., principal of Robertson College, Edmonton; Rev. Mr. Wilton, of Medicine Hat; Rev. J. Phillips Jones, Lethbridge; Rev. Robert Aylward, of Cardston; Rev. J. N. Wilkin, Pincher Creek; Rev. D. K. Allen, Coleman; Rev. Mr. Woods, Magrath;



The Engagement Ring

Perhaps the most thrilling moment in a girl's life is when the engagement ring is slipped over her finger. It need not be an expensive ring, yet it should be a ring of which she can be proud. Our line is very choice and we can meet your every requirement. Let us show them to you.

John T. Doney
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

G. W. V. A. --- MACLEOD GRAND DANCE

IN VETERANS' HALL, MACLEOD
MONDAY, SEPT. 4th

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED

SPECIAL MUSIC

ADMISSION---GENTLEMEN \$1---LADIES \$1

Mr. W. J. Rayner, New Dayton; Mr. J. D. Higginbotham, of Lethbridge.

C. Cowan, of the Bank of Commerce staff here, is enjoying a couple of weeks vacation.

Miss Nellie Watson is spending her vacation at Elko, B.C., visiting friends.

T. Clarke, formerly of The Macleod Times staff, left for the west on Thursday.

George Scheer, of the Lethbridge Herald staff, is spending a few days in town this week.

Mrs. T. Clarke and daughter Bertha left Tuesday last to visit relatives in High River.

The members of Mountain View Lodge No. 4, I.O.O.F., intend holding their Annual Decoration Ceremonies on Sunday next at 3 p.m.

E. W. Davis, of Champion, arrived here Tuesday morning to take a position with the Bank of Commerce as ledger keeper.

Dr. and Mrs. Oswald and sons, Master Cameron and Jack, of Edmonton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McLean.

Frederick Godwin and the Misses Nora Ford and Olive Young motored to Monarch and back on Wednesday afternoon.

E. T. Drinkwater and daughter Nellie have left for an extended visit to eastern cities, including Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

J. H. Davis, while working on local line work on Friday of last week received a severe electrical jolt as a result of contact with a short circuited wire.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stewart, of Calgary who have been spending their vacation at Vancouver and Victoria, dropped off here and are visiting M. Stewart and family.

S. Angell, a pioneer farmer of Mud Lake District, died at Macleod General Hospital on Saturday, August 19th, from chronic heart trouble. The funeral took place on Monday, at Orton.

BULGARIA IS FAMED FOR ATTAR OF ROSES

"A country largely of peasants, scornful of idleness and pretence, yet producers of what is perhaps the world's best known symbol of luxury, attar of roses—such," says a bulletin from the American National Geographic Society "is Bulgaria." The country has recently come into the public eye and its agrarian character has been more strongly emphasized by the meeting in Sofia, the capital, of a congress of small farmers to discuss the taking of even more radical steps toward making Bulgaria still more truly a peasant state. Bulgaria is often considered merely one of the Balkan states. But, whatever its faults and its virtues, it certainly is not colorless, and it deserves to stand on its own feet. The difference between the Bulgars and the Turks are obvious, and 500 years of domination by the latter did not serve to eradicate them.

Mingled With Slavs.

There is almost as much of a racial gulf between the Bulgars and the Greeks; and their differences are accentuated by an ancient enmity dating from the time when the Bulgars were a threatening spear-point against the Greek Byzantine empire, and later when for a space Bulgaria was tributary to that same Byzantium. The Roumanians to the north are Latins and they, too, are racially distinct from the Bulgars. It is only to the Serbs and other Jugo-Slavs that the Bulgars are related, and that relationship is not close enough to have brought about a friendship or lasting co-operation. In a phrase, the Bulgars are Slavs who are different. The very name Bulgar is of non-Slavic origin. It was brought in by Tartar conquerors from Southern Russia in 679. Relatively few in number, the Bulgars merged themselves with the Slavs and adopted the Slavic language and customs. They were but the spice which gives the Slavic Bulgarians of to-day the flavor that differentiates them from their brother Slavs. Their con-

tribution to Bulgarian character seems to have been coolness, practicalness and tenacity.

Limited Holdings

Agriculture has always held first place in the life of the Bulgarians. Turkish domination for half a millennium made farming still more general among the Bulgars, for practically no other calling was left open to them. By weeding out the upper classes, too, the Turks made Bulgarian agriculture more and more a peasant activity. And now, by legislation, the Bulgarians themselves are emphasizing farming on a small scale. A national law limits the estate that an individual may hold to a maximum of about 74 acres, and most of the holdings are much smaller. Another law aims to abolish a leisure class by requiring all adults between certain ages to work. The peasants are now almost completely in control of the political machinery, with one of their number holding the premiership and with a marked majority in the Cabinet and the national assembly. Bulgaria long suffered not only from the tyranny of the non-Christian Turk, but also from the diplomatic intrigues of the Christian powers of Europe. Russia liberated the country from the Turkish yoke by the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, and proposed to set it up as an independent nation with considerably more territory than it has to-day. But other powers, fearful of a strong state in the Balkans, compelled the transfer of areas to adjacent states, divided the territory that was left into Bulgaria and eastern Rumelia, and placed both back under the suzerainty of Turkey. Bulgaria, a semi-independent principality, elected a German prince for its ruler and remained much as it was created for seven years.

A Bad Name

Then by a coup d'etat Eastern Rumelia was annexed to the principality an arrangement accepted by Turkey. Full independence came in 1908, when the then Prince Ferdinand proclaimed himself czar, like the Bulgarian rulers of the country's ancient golden age. Poor leadership during the last decade has given Bulgaria a bad name with much of the outside world. After the war in which Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece defeated Turkey in 1912, there was a war over the spoils between Bulgaria and the other former allies, with Roumania finally intervening against Bulgaria. The responsibility for this conflict, whether rightly or wrongly, has generally been laid at the door of Bulgaria. During the world war, perhaps largely because of the Hohenzollern blood of the Bulgarian czar, Bulgaria lined up with Germany, Austria and Turkey. But the present premier was opposed to this step and was imprisoned because of his opposition. His attitude probably reflected that of his party, which is now overwhelmingly in power.

Not a Southern Country

There is a temptation to consider Bulgaria, touching Greece as it does, a southern country. But its latitude is approximately that of Iowa. Though Bulgaria produces the usual grains, fruits, tobacco and livestock of its part of the world, it is best known for its extensive culture of roses for the manufacture of the famous and valuable attar of roses. The number

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Men's, Women's and Children's
AT MODERATE PRICES

RUBBER HEELS, POLISHES,
LACES, ETC., AT

W. K. MACKIE

On the Corner, Next Town Hall.



of acres of roses cultivated for this purpose in Bulgaria has approached 20,000. An acre produces about 4,000 pounds of rose petals, but this great bulk of petals yields only about twenty ounces of attar. The saleable product from a whole acre is therefore little more than one pound. This much-sought essence, however, is worth from \$60 up per pound in Bulgaria, and many times more than that in foreign countries.

INSECTS THAT SING.

Japanese do not care for cats or dogs as pets in the house. Their favorite is a singing insect, which is kept in a cage that hangs from the eaves of the house.

Although this little creature does not perform on all occasions, the sound of rain will at any time start him chirping. So, to amuse strangers in a Jap home, one of the family will go on to the roof and pour down a bucket of water in order to produce the dripping sound of rain.

As soon as the singing insect hears what he imagines to be the real thing, he begins to warble.

LEATHER FROM SHARK HIDES

It is interesting to hear that a leather is being established on the west coast of Vancouver. This is the first instance of a factory being started to compete with the leather made from goat skin and from calf, cow, and horse hide, which has served us for so many generations. Sharks are very plentiful off the west coast of Vancouver, and the skins of the fish, unlike those of animals, give, in addition to the leather, a number of useful oils and other products.

Right now lack of coal is the burning question.



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Complete Line of Farm Machinery, Binders
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We do first-class repair work

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KERR'S WIDE MOUTH MASON JARS



The best Fruit Jar on the market. Equally good for the open kettle or the cold pack methods of canning. Your fruit will not spoil if preserved in these jars. Especially adapted for canning fruits, vegetables, meats and fish.

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